

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 16, 1876.

The position of Sitting Bull is a standing shame.

Tell the lime dealer that you want none of his slack.

By telegraph—"Mr. Vanderbilt enjoyed his breakfast."

A small man dismissed from office was a little put out.

Base ballers are reminded that it is too warm for a muff.

The watering place called Fire Island is said to be quite cool.

Boston forgot to explode a soda fountain on the fourth of July.

To be perfectly countervailing a man should do nothing between meals.

A trader might do a more safe business than acting as sutler at Little Horn.

Kangaroo skins have suddenly jumped into an important article of traffic in Australia.

The Rev. Talmage is at Martha's Vineyard. It is safe to say that Martha is not at home.

Accommodating a friend with a fifty dollar note is an ex-Lent way of getting rid of money.

The best material for the summer wear of a music grinder's monkey would be organ-dy mauls.

A wise man says: "Nothing is so good as it seems beforehand," which may not be true of kissing.

A countryman, having his head brushed by machinery, said to the operating barber, "Don't be so dandruff."

Philip Werlein, music dealer, No. 80 Baronne street, sends us the "Song of the Old Bell," published by Perry & Co., Boston.

The useless waste of money on weddings and funerals calls for reform. Extravagance makes young men dread marriage and death.

It is in the experience of every man that when his shirt cuffs are dirty they always appear to come too far over his hand for comenade wear.

A Kentucky father married the divorced wife of his son. It was a rebuke to the young man for putting so good a woman at of the family.

General Meade once predicted that Custer would die at the head of his command. It was left for the Indians to do what the rebels did not accomplish.

About 5000 persons perished in this country last year by using kerosene oil. This would all be changed were Tilden president—of the gas companies.

An excursion to Pass Christian for a picnic entertainment to be given for the benefit of William Thompson Lodge No. 1507, Odd Fellows, will be made on Monday.

Fitzhugh is pleased to learn that the new doorkeeper of the House of Representatives has been prostrated by heat. It is but just that a usurper should be struck.

The poor deluded impeachment managers look at the thermometer, and at the sun-struck Congress taken home on Democratic shutters, and think they are making it warm for Belknap.

An Alabama paper says: "Roasting ears now tickle the palate of the average Tuscombian." The weather is hot enough for roasting ears, but it is not understood how they can tickle the palate of the Tuscombian.

An exchange says: "Tom Allen and Joe Goss have agreed that the honor of their respective countries shall depend upon the result of their prize fight." This is much like submitting the honor of the United States to Tilden and Hendricks.

"Did she not return your love?" inquired a sympathizing friend of a young man who intimated that he had had some difficulty with his sweetheart. "Yes, she returned it, and that is exactly what the trouble is. She said she didn't want it."

A Western paper says: "Don Carlos loves to squander money at gambling. He recently left \$100,000 in New Orleans and Mexico in that way it is said." "And Mexico" is the saving clause. The Don contributed but very little to the treasury of the St. Charles street business men while in this city.

Mr. Dana declines to furnish the Young Men's Christian Association with a copy of the New York Sun gratis. It serves them right. To say nothing of encouraging dead-head readers, Christians have no use for a paper like the Sun. Joshua stopped it a year ago.

Thomas A. Hendricks, when a Senator, voted against the fourth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. He foresaw that by withholding the rights of suffrage and citizenship from the freedmen that he might one day be President. He is a nice man to bring forward in the present progressive era of our country.

A church society at St. Paul, Minnesota, became displeased with the Rev. Mr. McKibben just because he acted as umpire for a base ball club, and the boys were not playing on Sunday, either. It appears that croquet is all the fun a minister can have on the grass ground, and the Presbyterians object to that as frivolous and undignified.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday, to the Baltimore American, says: "The House to-day, by a decisive vote, decided not to draw upon its contingent fund to supply the thirty Solons with lemonade and lead tea. Before a yea and nay vote was called more than a majority favored the expense, but did not care to go on record on a yea and nay vote. Meanwhile the House will get its supply, as it has for the past month, from the Senate." This little action on drinks comprehends the measure of ability and low cunning of the confederate statesmen. Afraid to take the full responsibility of voting by yea and nay, the proposition fails, and yet the Representative sneaks round and drinks from a lemonade bucket of the Senate, while accusing Senators of wasting public funds in an unconstitutional manner.

WOULD CONQUER BY INTIMIDATION.

The adoption of this terrible agent by the Democracy is a fair proof that they can not meet the free verdict of the people. Intimidation is an agent as pusillanimous as it is unjust. No party has ever displayed more of that "rascally virtue," discretion, than the Democracy. In the words of the Picayune: "In the North there are many sincere and honest men attached to the principles of Republicanism as they understand it." That is, the power of the Republicans at the North is to be respected. He is an armed and resolute man. Peaceful and abiding by the law, he is yet prepared to vindicate himself from any assault by word or blow. The chivalry respect him accordingly. At the South white Republicans are not sufficiently numerous to defend themselves, and the colored Republicans can not maintain their rights by force of arms. Had the government of the United States told them, you may vote if you can make your way to the polls under a cross fire from the artillery and rifles of the Democracy, it is not probable they could have accepted a right only valid at the risk of life. While cringing to and kicked by the Northern Democracy out of their freedom of speech and rights of proportional appropriations, while compelled to furnish the vote to elect, without a recognition on the ticket, the degraded Democracy turns to revenge this contumely on those they deem weaker than themselves.

1. They go about in bands to slay the colored voters and keep the survivors from the polls. To evade the law of reconstruction Democracy is so armed and organized as that it can be moved from one State into another. Texas has sent strange bands upon Red river; Mississippi invaded Feliciana, and Georgians crossed into South Carolina on the same mission of murder and terror.

2. The Republicans of the South are to be intimidated by the Indian strategy. "Shoot the officers" is the order, and wherever a Republican representative can not be defeated by the terror of his supporters he is to be killed openly or by secret assassination.

3. The Democracy has been long since convinced that the American people will not tolerate dishonesty in office.

It was proven when the Democratic party was cast out by the reformers under Harrison and Taylor. It was manifested when the frauds practiced under Buchanan were punished by the expulsion of himself and party. Acting upon this conviction, of which Democracy has proved the victim, an assault is made upon the reputation of the Republican officials, and nothing that calumny can invent or slander circulate is deemed improbable. It would be in vain should the Republicans turn to the records of Slidell and to the defalcations of Democratic fiscal officers. It would be fruitless to show that burdens have been lifted from the people of this city by the Republican State government, and that those which now weigh upon them are the results of Democratic government. Where a cowardly attack is made upon the weaker, no magnanimous admission of a common culpability can be expected. Democracy is a slyster attorney. It will slander the most pure if it may be done with impunity. It will defend the most infamous if it can be done with profit. The cowardly policy of intimidation, assassination and slander has one further object. It is to secure the exclusion of all outside intervention. It is that the Southern States shall be left to the armed and disciplined Democracy, who fear to meet their equals in the field of open warfare, but who would speedily, if guaranteed by the election of a second Buchanan, extinguish all suffrage and citizenship except such as they may themselves allow. We can assure the White Leaguers that their purpose of assassinating either the person or the character will have no effect to deter men from the free expression of their sentiments. The Republicans have made all the reforms which exist. They would have made more, but for the opposition of Democracy. They have, at the risk of internal dissipation, made a ticket of honest and able men. It is in accordance with that nominated at Cincinnati. The whole Republican party is united in support of that ticket.

4. The business interest, which cares chiefly to secure the honest profits of trade, has been intimidated by the withdrawal of patronage as a penalty upon even neutrality in this war against freedom of speech and vote. This interest has been compelled to pay the political prestimos into the campaign fund of the White League, and though in secret sympathy with the objects of party violence and a supposed dread of the dictatorial tyrants, they have paid year after year thousands upon thousands. They long for deliverance from this despotic rule which drives customers from their counters and impairs their credit abroad.

Such are the agencies and the object of intimidation. The only difficulty now in the way of White League domination is the obligation of the United States to protect its citizens and enforce its laws. Hence we hear among these men of blood a violent protest against the intervention of federal forces in local insurrection. Why is this protest? The Southern States were never more profoundly quiet. The Republican government of Louisiana has manifested no purpose to disturb the peace by military occupation of the State. There is no possible reason why the campaign should not be as peaceful as at present. Why, then, should the White Leaguers denounce the President for intervention in the affairs of the State? If the White Leaguers will disband their military clubs and abandon their tactics of terror, any one may guarantee a peaceful election; if the Ku-Klux enter the field as heretofore, the federal law will be executed. The President can not refuse it. The day was when the South relied on this obligation; when any hesitation or failure of the

President to extend this aid instantly, and without question, would have united the whole South in indignation. Why should the execution of one law of the United States be more objectionable than that of another? Why should a guarantee of the rights of suffrage to the freedmen be more odious than the arrest and restoration of the slave to bondage?

There is but one reason. The White League Democracy has determined to carry the Southern elections by a bloody conquest, if by no other means. They know they can subjugate the colored voter, and compel him to practically renounce his suffrage, through fear of his life. They think they can so isolate and proscribe the white Republican, that he will be compelled to abandon the South. There is but one obstacle to this chivalrous programme. It is fear. It is the dread that a government constituted to protect every citizen, everywhere, will not stand by in terror of those redoubtable knights of Coshhatta. They fear the force of the law. It would seem that men pretending to courage would scorn to reverse the grand Roman maxim; yet it is done, and the White Leaguer "only spares the strong to make war upon the weak." Chivalry, forsooth! The chivalry of the bravo and the bandit.

"THE DECLINING NEGRO."

Why any friend of Louisiana should take pleasure to note the "declining negro" any more than "the waning Crescent City" we can not imagine. Yet it has pleased Mr. Daniel Dennett to adopt this theme of correspondence with the Picayune, and to amplify the text by examples of individual improvidence. Mr. Dennett has compiled a very excellent guide book for Louisiana. He announces it for sale, is traversing the State for that object, and has published his intention to visit the Northern States with the view of attracting immigration here. Mr. Dennett publishes the alleged decline of the negro, who we find is described as a petty thief, famished with hunger, improvident and wasteful, scarcely ever becoming a useful and worthy citizen. The rising generation will be far inferior to the present. The white man taken away, he will become a barbarian. Such is the industrial status of the negro after thirteen years of freedom, according to Mr. Dennett. In comment upon this discouraging picture we find in Mr. Dennett's book that the sugar crop of Louisiana has increased from 18,070 hogheads in 1865 to 116,867 in 1874; estimated, we believe, at 160,000 hogheads in 1875. The rice crop, according to the same authority, was, in 1861, 116,817 barrels. It is estimated in 1875 at 160,000 barrels. We would like much to know what would be gained by confirming the deplorable and exceptional picture drawn by Mr. Dennett? In what will be such a publication attract the white laborers with whom he proposes to "settle up the waste places" of Louisiana? To inform the public that before this "paradise of the continent" can be constituted it will be necessary to clean out this pandemonium of theft, destitution and idleness which he describes, with the pleasing prospect that these attractions will be enhanced by succeeding generations of depraved negroes.

We might supply some other inducements which Mr. Dennett has omitted except by implication. We would suggest that if those white laborers should come to Louisiana they might stumble over the graves of hundreds who have preceded them. Those other white laborers had not taken the precaution to be vaccinated with Democracy before venturing into a region the physical health of which is as Mr. Dennett states it to be, but which is subject to a political pestilence fatal to all persons unaccustomed to keep their mouths shut or to profess popular opinions. When some immigrant white laborer, who has already tried "the paradise of the continent," and escaped by the skin of his teeth, shall come to file his account of the Coshhatta assassins, the regulators of Clinton, or the bulldozers of Feliciana—when it shall come to be suggested that however idle and dissolute the negroes may be, to their labor is due the large and increasing crops to which we have adverted, the distant public will be puzzled. The civilized world would form an unfavorable idea of the thrift and industry of those whites which, rather than work themselves, will accept such labor as Mr. Dennett represents that of the negro to be. When the status of both races shall be represented to the white laborer at the North, we should suppose he would take his chances on either fork of the Big Horn, rather than in "the paradise of the continent."

The proposal to "settle up" Louisiana under this social programme would be like canvassing for people to take their families into the pestilential swamps of Brazil or Central America. There is fertility; there is never ceasing summer; there are the tropical crops springing spontaneously; there are luscious fruits and gorgeous flowers, but—there are fevers that waste, serpents that sting, savages who slay, a climate that enervates—there are no churches, no schools, no newspapers, no safety for life or property, so that these several districts in the paradise of our continent remain to be "settled up" to the present day. Nay, such is the discount on these gift lots in this paradise that colonies of Confederate citizens, having expatriated themselves to escape the federal government, have deliberately renounced their head rights in Brazil and Mexico, and returned to become contented dwellers in the land of their fathers. Fertility does not counteract the social disadvantages which the communication to which we refer enumerates, and this very honest emigrant who visits New England with such testimonials of the degradation of labor, will find that he has half defeated his own work. Those who report the social condition of the whites will have done the other half.

But if we admit the decline of the negro to the extent apparently so gratifying

to this advocate of white immigration, who will profit by it? Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who, we learn on newspaper authority, voted against the last constitutional amendments may triumph in the failure of emancipation. He and others who live beyond the influence of the act may with impunity rejoice in the refutation of abolition. But if the social condition of the South be as we have quoted, what is to become of the people here? Your valuable sugar estate—we might say to some of the Connecticut Creoles on the Teche—is not worth its taxes. Mr. Dennett reports that you can not rear stock, and that it will not be a fitting vicinage in which to rear a respectable family near such a horde of "barbarians" as surround your estate.

With all your fertility you can not secure a crop. With all your pasturage you send to New York for your butter, or to England for your condensed milk. Suppose the Connecticut Creole mistake: I always thought abolition a replica, even when I bought out the impoverished slaveholder at ten cents on the dollar. I rejoice, says the White Leaguer, with rejoicer at his hip, to have refuted the theories of Charles Sumner, even at the cost of ruin to my fellow-citizens. Really, Mr. Dennett seems the sickest land agent we have ever known sent into the foreign market. Suppose, however, we agree to the tendencies to which Mr. Dennett refers? It would then become the interest of society to educate—to instruct—to employ the negroes. If they decline in morality and industry, if they become vagabonds and thieves, who will suffer? Our own people, and especially those who own lands.

We would remind Mr. Dennett that the millennium of which he speaks is by no means at hand. His work shows that the colored population exceeded in 1870 that of the whites. The census of 1875 claims that this excess has been increased to twenty thousand. The importation of negro labor, without having to pay for the laborer, is natural. Louisiana offers more inducement to the colored laborer than any other Southern State, and there will always be the same tendency to this immigration until the free trade Democratic repeal protection in sugar and rice. The immediate extinction of the negro race by natural decline can not be expected. The federal census of 1870 shows a diminished rate of reproduction, but a positive increase of nearly half a million. The increased cotton crops produced show an undiminished capacity for labor. With these facts, at what date does Mr. Dennett expect this substitution of white for colored labor will take place in Louisiana? That is a question in which no man living can possibly take a personal interest. It could only be precipitated by the massacre or deportation of the colored laborers. We may imagine that when either means shall be preferred by the Democracy it will be met as was the decree for the deportation of the Moors by the Spanish landholders and manufacturers—with remonstrances.

With these views we should recommend to those who really value the future of Louisiana to commence at once such a social treatment of the negroes as will keep them intelligent and respectable. Do not in anger abandon them to bad advisers or worse examples. Do not permit them—if your moral intervention can effect anything—to become the curse of Egypt to you, but since emancipation exists, and is made inevitable by our demand for colored labor, strive to make these people good Christians, good citizens, good in all the industrial arts, good soldiers in need, and good representatives of the public interests whenever called into the public service. If this be not done, then emancipation may have been a failure, but Louisiana will have become a jungle abandoned by civilization and inhabited alone by bands of roving "barbarians."

EVERY MAN A CHANCE.

The Picayune is the only anti-Republican journal which has seriously noticed the resolutions of the Southern Republicans. That journal totally mistakes the purport of those resolutions. It modestly assumes that the Southern Republicans are applying for permission to vote the Tilden ticket, and intimates that though it has thousands of votes to spare, yet if the Southern Republicans ask no recognition by nomination for office, room may be possibly made for them on the White League poll. If the Picayune would read the resolutions it will see that they neither convey nor imply any such application. The Southern Republicans attack the abuse of executive patronage. They prefer to remit all offices capable of being filled by election to the people in their State or municipal capacity. The avowed object is to relieve society from the mischief of candidates who buy their way to nomination by engaging in advance all offices at their disposal, to admit all voters to participate in an equal chance of filling the offices after the election instead of calling on them to labor for the election of men who may have paid for the offices before the election. The murderous and venenous spirit in which the offices of State and parish are pursued under the present system suspends all business and excludes capital and industry from the State. Republicans wish to quiet this violence by removing from the canvass the corrupting influence of official bargains. They therefore call on all political parties to pledge themselves for this radical act of reform. Perhaps the vote of these Republicans may be put up at a premium for such candidates as will so pledge themselves. Perhaps they may put up such a third candidate themselves. At all events the Picayune will find it something widely different from that servile petition to be admitted into the White League party which the Picayune manifested such an alacrity to blackball.

We look upon the proposition in the light of a reform measure. Were it known that the executive of Louisiana

would have no more patronage here than him of Massachusetts; were it ascertained that office could be bestowed alone by the people, the interest in politics would cease; club meetings would be without a quorum, and men would cease to occupy the dog days biennially in such quarrels as now arrest the business and suspend the social relations of factions Democracy.

The question, or the condition, of the Southern Republicans will, we apprehend, find—as the stock reports have it—no takers. If either party would give the promise, all the office-hunters would rush to the party which held out that inducement. We judge, from a communication in the Bulletin, signed "Citizen," that one of the Democratic candidates has probably promised these lucrative offices to his friends. We, by no means, affirm that the same thing may not have been done by Republican aspirants for the same honor. It is in the universality of this practice that the difficulty of reform consists, and we would submit to the Southern Republicans the justice of making the acceptance of one candidate depend upon that of his competitors. If one candidate should renounce the power of appointment, he would possibly fall under great disadvantage. It is true that if all the men competent for office, but excluded by the present system of bargain, should unite against the pledged ticket, there might be a revolution. The proposal of the Southern Republicans, however, now stands upon a demand to know if any party candidate will, first, pledge himself to give all his friends competent for office a fair and competitive chance; second, to recommend the repeal of all executive patronage, which can be referred to popular elections. Upon the answers to these questions will depend, we should suppose, not merely how the Southern Republicans will cast their vote, but whether they will put up such a candidate themselves. Don't all speak at once, gentlemen candidates. If the Southern Republicans have a good following and advertise open chances for office where others are pledged, it may "flutter the dove cotes" in both parties.

A YANKEE TRICK.

The Picayune seems displeased at the complaint—

That the lower house of Congress, although under the control of a Democratic majority, has done little or nothing for Louisiana or any other Southern State. And considers such a complaint—

The result of a superficial and short-sighted view of the situation. It thus explains the true cause why Louisiana gets nothing:

Our friends in Congress are laboring under political embarrassments, and hampered by complicated questions which compel them to make haste slowly.

What embarrassments can prevent Congress from doing its duty to the whole country? What "complications" can compel Congress to delay an act of justice? Here follows an explanation of these embarrassing complications with some other things calculated to place the people of Louisiana on their guard, against such scheming advisers:

It is well known that the principal difficulty with which the Conservative interest has now to contend is the sectional sensitiveness of the North.

This sectional sensitiveness is translated thus:

The Southern representation in Congress is largely Democratic, and many of the members from the reconstructed States are old Confederate soldiers.

This fit for duty is usually stated at eighty brigadiers. Why should there be any concealment or distrust of those Southern Democrats? It is because—

Northern men ask themselves if the Democratic party controls the Union, and the South controls that party, who her the hand of the rebellion will not attain a dangerous predominance.

We are told that the Yankee Democracy, "laboring to drive the Republican party out of office"—that is about it—"have been extremely careful to avoid the appearance of undue partiality toward the South." To drive the Republicans out of office the Yankee Democracy has been compelled to keep its Confederate allies in ambush. To take entire control of the movement and to keep up the sham to render more probable the hostility to the South it withholds all appropriations to the South.

Why, this is a worn out trick among the river gamblers. Sharp No. 1 is a liberal and facetious fellow, who has made the acquaintance of wealthy planters, fond of a little game of draw. Sharp No. 2 gets on at a landing in the make up of a Kansas cattle drover. Sharp No. 1 does not know him, of course not, but in the course of a bar acquaintance this disguised expert gets into the party, and through the aid of his pal gets away with the wallets of those who, had they known his real character, intent and purpose, would never have admitted him to the table. We are really ashamed that Southern recognition should depend upon any such trick by which Mr. Tilden proposes to introduce men whom the Southern people fear will acquire a "dangerous predominance."

Is there not a disreputable trick in this attempt to place over the people of this nation a class of men whom the nation distrusts? Is it not an unworthy reflection upon Confederate gentlemen and soldiers that they would become a party to such a deception?

The Northern Democrat is a paragon of shrewdness. His sole political power depended upon the Southern vote. Seeing this vote about to escape into a Confederacy, he joined the Unionists to recapture these political fugitives. To do this he hired a substitute and took a contract. The recapture effected, the Northern Democrat went to work to obliterate any supposed feeling of indignation that his Southern subjects could entertain. It was an easy task. A portion of the federal offices, to those who had monopolized the Confederate offices, and who could not subsist without office, was sufficient to appease their discontent and make them forget the siege of Richmond and the bombardment of Charleston. They consented to eat the dirt of the

Greeley nomination. They have consented to furnish two-thirds of the vote necessary to put a Yankee Democrat in office, and to demand no guarantee of a share in the administration. What a triumph of the Yankee Democracy. The recapture of the fugitive Democrat, the monopoly of the federal patronage, the control by White League firearms of the whole negro representation—if this be not a triumph of perseverance, skill and cunning over a blind prejudice of race and section, we are at a loss for an example. It has required the aid of kindred spirits at the South to reconcile a gallant people to the humiliating position, and it has been found in the Southern gossamer which we have quoted. It ought to be worth a consulate under Tilden.

SHAM REPUBLICANS.

The New York Tribune has taken a position where, under pretense of independence, it may stab the party to which that journal has owed its past existence. It pretends to censure the Republicans of Louisiana for an alleged defection from the principles of Seward and Greeley. It is either in malice or ignorance that it mistakes the facts in regard to our State ticket. The Tribune should have known that our ticket has received the respect of our opponents for the personal integrity of its members, and that it is in that respect in entire accord with the standard of Hayes and Wheeler.

The Tribune has chosen to defame the Republicans of Louisiana as "sham Republicans." We would not descend to the appellation of Republican only to give more effect to its slander upon the Republican cause. It charges the Republicans who have since the war emigrated to Louisiana. Who sent these immigrants? The Tribune did more to bring on the war than all other newspapers in the Union. It broke up the Whig party and formed the Republican principles on the basis of universal freedom, "manhood suffrage," political and social equality. It urged a war "on to Richmond," and would never pause until the last armed rebel, with a rope around his neck, was suing for freedom at the foot of an outraged national sovereignty. The great purposes of Horace Greeley have been carried into effect. We have a sovereign nation, with universal freedom and political equality. This was the object of the Tribune. Many Republicans who trusted to the protection of law and amnesty came to the South. They were justified by the Tribune in expecting all those blessings which the triumph of Union arms would have guaranteed them. They came to introduce the rights of the colored people, for which the Tribune had contended. They came to aid in the perfection of the great doctrine which the Tribune inaugurated. What has been their surprise to have seen the Tribune renounce its principles, discard its responsibility and turn to demonstrate that freedom was a mistake, equally impossible and "manhood suffrage" absurd. "Scared at the sound itself has made," the Tribune has abandoned the standard of freedom and taken the bounty offered by those who advocate the return to bondage. When Horace Greeley was the friend and adviser of John Brown did he ever expect his newspaper would send a correspondent into the South to demonstrate the negroes incapable of suffrage or of self-government? Would it have been credible that the journal created by the great emancipationist would have given up the problem of right and equality and testified to the failure of his own purposes?

The text of Mr. Greeley's ideas has cost the nation immense loss and suffering. Is it true Republicanism to abandon these ideas and admit this suffering to have been in vain? Is it sham Republicanism to abandon the victory of these ideas because of alleged incompetency in some of those to whom the maintenance of these ideas has been intrusted. The Tribune is mistaken in supposing that it can escape the responsibilities of abolition. They will stick to it, as a mark so ingrained in its history as that it can not be obliterated. Had Horace Greeley lived he would have acknowledged and met the responsibility of his acts. He would have stood by "manhood suffrage." He would have defended civil equality. He would have seen that the slave whom he insisted should be "Lord of himself, that heritage of woe," should not have been left in a worse situation than he had occupied. Horace Greeley would never have imagined that he could disembarass himself of this terrible responsibility by a sneer at sham Republicans, nor secure the success of his own experiment by taking refuge on the territory of neutral opinion or ingloriously resorting to the protection of his life enemy the Democracy. The influence of the New York Tribune has passed away. The purchased and branded tool of a mercenary money changer, its advocacy or antagonism are of no account. It has printed a column to explain the meaning of sham Republicanism when it might with a single word give the most comprehensive, as it is the most degraded, example of this political infamy. That one word would be the Tribune itself.

HIS TAKING OFF.

As deposed Sultans are not generally long lived, a suspicion seems to have got abroad that the death of Abdul Aziz was due rather to the poignard of an assassin than to the borrowed scissiors of that light of the harem, "Rose in Bloom." Those who incline to this view tell us that suicide is not a Mahomedan weakness, while the extermination of dangerous enemies or rivals is. The assertion of the new ruler, Murad Effendi, to the effect that he had made express provision for the respectful and honorable treatment of his fallen relative, goes for nothing among men whose faith in Turkish treachery is far stronger than that entertained concerning Turkish honor.

But the idea that the deposed Sultan was done to death in the interest, if not

at the direct instigation of his successor, is based on the assumption that while the world has been moving everywhere else, it has remained motionless in Turkey. Such an assumption is, however, utterly unjust. In the revolution, through which a change of rulers was effected, the march of intellect, the assertion of progressive principles and the decline of Mahomedanism as a controlling element in Turkish politics, are clearly recognizable—a trinity of vital and co-operating causes. The softas, unquestionably the best exponents of that public opinion which obtains among liberal minded Turks, have not only demanded political reforms and the abolition of seraglio, but an approach at least to tolerance in religion. Through these softas the national will has found expression. The deposed Sultan, in his deed of abdication, says: "We, Abdul Aziz, in pursuance of the wish of the great majority of our subjects, abdicate in favor of our nephew, Mehemed Murad Effendi." And in like manner the new Sultan took possession of the vacant throne of Othman, "in the name of God and of the Turkish people."

The traditional bowstring was not brought into requisition in all these significant and far reaching movements. Favorites were dismissed, but not destroyed; and a new dispensation and civilization assumed at the same moment a recognized existence. For the first time in the history of Turkey the manhood of the citizen is felt as a controlling factor in the disposition of governmental questions, and the humiliating forms to which such manhood has long been subjected in the presence of majesty are henceforth to be essentially modified. In the fall of Sultan Abdul Aziz, "Refuge of the World, shadow of God," thirty-second sovereign of the dynasty of Othman, and twenty-ninth since the conquest of Constantinople, the people of Turkey have arisen to the height of that great argument in which human right confronts imperial prerogative, and reason triumphs over religious fanaticism.

That Abdul Aziz may have feared the vengeance which has become traditional among Turkish rulers is by no means improvable. He had kept his nephew in confinement, and that nephew passed, as it were, from the prison to the throne. His, moreover, was a temper which could not tamely brook humiliation and disappointment. He had seen the web of destiny closing surely around him, and found himself powerless to avert the threatened doom. From the windows of his palace he watched the hated Russian flag waving from ships of war near the Topkane shore, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable rage thrust his clenched hand at them through a window pane, and the wounds thus self-inflicted may, in the calmer moments of despair which followed, have proved suggestive of a suicidal end. His impotent fury had become as unbearable to himself as to others, and, hopeless of any change for the better, he unquestionably concluded to "shuffle off the mortal coil" which had grown so galling in its contact and so oppressive in its weight.

To a sovereign required to renounce the title of Khalifa—a title supposed to render him inviolable, and which compelled even the Sheik-ul-Islam to prostrate himself in the imperial presence—and then to abdicate his throne in favor of one he had not counted on as his successor, and that too amid cries of "Down with Abdul Aziz!" no depth of degradation could show a "lower deep." All the divinity which hedged him in had departed, and in the mad desperation of utter helplessness it is not unlikely that he seized the scissiors of a favorite of the abolished seraglio, and with them let out the poor remains of his unworthy life. The probabilities at least point in this direction, and the post mortem inquisition, too high and open for subornation, gives reasonable assurance that such was the end of the late Abdul Aziz.

With the new Sultan, a new chapter in Turkish history has been fairly opened. He is reputed to be a man of sense and culture, willing to recognize the rights of his people, and anxious to build up a prosperity on broader and firmer foundations than those which Turkish rulers in the past have considered necessary. May the Prophet help him!

MARRIED. PARSONS—FAIRFAX.—On Tuesday, July 11, 1876, the residence of Colonel J. W. Fairfax, by the Rev. Spruille Burford. JOHN P. PARSONS to Miss MARY LOUISA FAIRFAX, both of this city. No cards.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, FIRST DISTRICT, New Orleans, July 15, 1876. Penalties on delinquent taxes have been remitted by executive authority, under date of July 8, but the costs and expenses attending seizure and sale can be avoided only by immediate settlement. J. L. TILTON.

ALABAMA CLAIMS. Persons who may have lost merchandise or property through insurgent cruisers on board the Texana, Lennox, Arcole and other vessels, may have their claims collected from the United States by applying to the undersigned. J. S. WHITAKER, No. 31 Carondelet street.

NOTICE. Trains of the PORTCHAIRMAN RAILROAD will run every half hour after twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 17 and 18, to accommodate those wishing to witness the GRAND RIGATTA at the Lake End. Tickets will be on sale Monday at the ticket office of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, corner of Camp and Common streets, also at depot head of Elysian Fields street. D. B. ROBINSON, Receiver.

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